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VOLUME XXVIII.

ATHENA, UMATILLA COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1916.

NUMBER 23.

## JUSTICE HUGHES WINS IN OREGON

Presidential Aspirant Has Clear Majority Over Opponents.

MARSHALL HOLDS BIG LEAD AT START

Olcott Leads Moores for Secretary of State—Cummins Second, Burton Third—Few for I. R.

Nearly every county of Oregon from Multnomah county to the remotest corners of the state has given Charles Evans Hughes a substantial majority over all other candidates for the Republican nomination for the Presidency.

Returns from Oregon's state-wide primary election Friday show conclusively that Justice Hughes is decidedly the choice of Oregon Republicans for the Chicago nomination next month. He has a large majority over all other candidates put together. Senator Albert B. Cummins, of Iowa, is running second, and ex-Senator Burton, of Ohio, third.

Colonel Roosevelt has received only a light vote. His name was written in on the ballot by supporters in nearly every county represented in the early returns.

Ben W. Olcott maintained a strong lead over Charles B. Moores for the Republican nomination for secretary of state. Mr. Olcott is the incumbent.

For delegate-at-large to the National convention there are seven leading candidates, as follows: Cameron, 8924; Boyd, 8550; Carey, 3488; Fulton, 3326; Hawkins, 2913; Spencer, 2912; Ackerson, 2108; Case, 1979; Peterson, 1876; Buland, 1793; Warren, 1440; Morley, 1362. The situation is therefore left in doubt except apparently as to Cameron and Fulton.

In the Second district, with two to elect, the vote seems to favor Brooke, with 493.

In the First district the incomplete vote on delegates is as follows: Bishop 1307; Calkins 1142; Abraham 1133; Steeves 694.

W. C. Hawley and N. J. Sinnott, Representatives in congress from the First and Second districts, respectively, have been nominated to succeed themselves without opposition. It is probable that they have received the Democratic and Progressive nominations as well. In the Third district, comprised of Multnomah county, a three-cornered fight was waged for congressional honors.

Complete returns from a few precincts and incomplete returns from virtually all the 375 precincts in Multnomah county at 3:30 o'clock Saturday morning indicate that the Republicans of the have renominated C. N. McArthur for representative in congress.

A. W. Lafferty is running second; E. V. Littlefield is far to the rear.

At that hour the returns gave Mr. McArthur a lead of 877 votes over Lafferty, who in turn was 703 ahead of Littlefield.

McArthur's lead has been steadily increasing since the first returns were received.

George H. Burnett and Frank A. Moore have been nominated to succeed themselves on the Supreme bench, as has John D. Mickle for food and dairy commissioner. They had no opposition.

### Hughes-Herrick Is Cry.

Chicago—"Hughes and Herrick." "H and H!" Catchy, isn't it, and easy to remember.

Word of this combination comes to Republican headquarters in Chicago just after ex-President Taft had visited Justice Hughes in Washington and discussed with him his willingness to accept the Republican nomination for President.

Mr. Taft and Myron T. Herrick, of Ohio, are close political friends. As President, Mr. Taft sent Mr. Herrick to France as ambassador.

Bill to Aid Fishing Men.

Washington, D. C.—A bill prepared at the department of Commerce and to be introduced in the house by Majority Leader Kitchin is designed to make possible the recapture from Canada of a great part of the North Pacific fishing industry, lost by American fishermen on account of the construction of the Grand Trunk Railway extension to Prince Rupert and through a subsidy granted by Canada. The bill would require that all fish shipments reaching the United States through foreign territory be shipped in bond.

### \$700,000 Left to Music.

Chicago—A trust fund of \$700,000 to provide for the establishment in Chicago of a great school of music, "for the benefit not only of said city, but of all America," was left to the Chicago Orchestral association by Bryan Lathrop, wealthy real estate broker. The will was filed for probate and under its terms the income from the fund would be used in establishing and maintaining such a school in connection with the orchestra association.

## FOOD DICTATORSHIP WITH SWEEPING POWER CREATED IN GERMANY

Berlin, via London—"The adequate nourishment of our population is fully assured and will be rendered doubtful by any blockade regulations of enemy states, no matter how unscrupulous they may be and no matter how long the war may last," says the semi-official North German Gazette, in an announcement of the creation of a food dictatorship with sweeping powers.

"However, the short harvest of 1915, together with reduced imports, have resulted in a food scarcity in some directions which makes itself felt, and efforts to better conditions have been hindered by the fact that each federated state has been able to make independent regulations. This will now be corrected by a centralization of power."

Probably never before have such sweeping powers been concentrated as now granted Herr von Batzke, the new food dictator. Various counselors will be assigned to him, representing agriculture, industry, trade, the military and the consumers, and the representatives of the federal states and associations connected with the war will aid him. Final decision on all questions, however, rests solely in Herr von Batzke's hands.

The regulations of the federal council will not be affected by the appointment of the dictator, but in case of pressing necessity the dictator is empowered even to issue contrary regulations, but these must be laid before the federated council for approval.

## 30,000 Carranza Troops Hunt Bandits Along Northern Border

Washington, D. C.—Reports to both the State and War departments Wednesday further indicated plans of the Carranza government to prosecute vigorously pursuit of Chihuahua outlaw bands while the American forces remain comparatively quiescent.

Closely following news of withdrawal from Mexico of the second American punitive expedition sent from Boquillas, Texas, under Colonel Sibley and Major Langhorne, information reached the State department that General Obregon had ordered 30,000 troops to engage in the bandit hunt in Chihuahua and along the Big Bend border.

Delay in opening diplomatic discussions over the question of American troops remaining in Mexico also indicated in official dispatches. Department officials said that release of the new note being prepared General Carranza was not expected before next week.

It was thought probable that removal of the Big Bend expedition American soil had presented a new nation in connection with representations contemplated in General Carranza's new note.

## Battle at Verdun Grows Bloodier; French Withstand Titanic Assault

London—Tuesday witnessed bloodiest fighting in the whole of Verdun. The struggle of the days of the German assault, or of second mighty effort to overwhelm fortress, faded into nothing compared with the titanic force of Tuesday. And their net result, so far the Germans are concerned, we leave the battle lines where the French had left them after the successful counter attacks of Monday.

Only about the Thiaumont f east of the Meuse, does Paris see the loss of a single foot of ground. Berlin herself claims only the capture of a small blockhouse west of river and of a sap mine near it. For the rest it contents itself with reporting the repulse of the French tanks.

Every available man and every available gun except those actually necessary for the reserves the Germans have mustered into the battle. They made a supreme effort to recapture Fort Douaumont, which in their absorption at Hill 304 and Le Mort Homme, they had neglected to prepare against the contingency of French surprise, but the French grip on their old fortifications was too strong.

Assault after assault, so many of them that they literally flowed into each other until even the French could not distinguish them, was delivered within the old ramparts. It was a repetition of the hand-to-hand struggle in the streets of Vaux.

### Prohib May Name Bryan.

Chicago—If he will consent to make the race, William Jennings Bryan may be selected as the candidate for President of the Prohibition party. Recent statements of Mr. Bryan before the conference of the Methodist Episcopal church at Saratoga Springs, in which he was quoted as declaring that he had about reached the point where he could no longer follow a political party which refused to endorse national prohibition, was discussed by Prohibition party leaders here, who thought Bryan might consent to run.

### Beer and Egg Condemned.

Birmingham, Ala.—The general assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian church ended its 86th annual meeting Wednesday night after adopting a resolution favoring a constitutional amendment for National prohibition and approving a committee report which deplored that a large number of women had formed the habit of using alcoholic drinks.

It condemned specifically the use of beer and egg as a spring tonic.

## NEWS ITEMS

Of General Interest

### About Oregon

Winners of Industrial Prizes to Attend O. A. C. Summer School

Arrangements have just been completed by J. A. Churchill, Superintendent of Public Instruction, for sending the boys and girls who won the capital prizes in the industrial club work at the State fair last fall to the Oregon Agricultural college for the Boys' and Girls' Summer school. Twenty-one children were successful in winning these prizes at the State fair last September. The capital prizes consist of membership in the short course at the Agricultural college with all expenses paid. It represents the highest award in each project offered in the Industrial department at the State fair last year. The prizes are made possible through contributions made to Superintendent Churchill for the furtherance of this work by public-spirited men and women of the state. Those who received these awards are: Leland Charley, Brownboro; Gertrude Courtney, La Grande; Earl Stewart, Cottage Grove; Homer Bursell, Monmouth; Hazel Bursell, Monmouth; Clifford Cook, Yoncalla; Carmen Jones, Pendleton; Esther Miller, Medford; Warren McGowan, Independence; Harold Reynolds, Independence; Earl Cooley, Salem; L. M. Bowles, Dallas; Rudolph Mullinshoff, Boring; Teddy Foss, Carlton; Exie Morgan, The Dalles; Florence Wharton, Roseburg; Marion Lowe, Nyssa; Mae McDonald, Dallas; Muriel Blume, Albany; Paul Jaeger, Sherwood; Claus Charley, Brownboro.

The Boys' and Girls' club work which is carried on co-operatively by the State department of Education, the Extension service of the Oregon Agricultural college and the U. S. Bureau of Agriculture, is increasing in interest to such an extent that clubs are being formed in every section of Oregon. Since the first of the year Superintendent Churchill has had two field workers, N. C. Maris and L. P. Harrington, continually engaged in forming clubs throughout the state. The work of the Agricultural college in sending to the members of these clubs, bulletins on how to select seed care for the growing crops and also bulletins on canning and sowing, has made a wonderful advancement in the

## THE MOURNED

EAR

OUTNUMBER

THE MOURNERS

"W

ARE coming, Father

Abraham." Yes they

are coming, the veterans

of the Union army,

responding to the call from the Great

Beyond; coming faster now than ever

before.

When Memorial day was new in the

United States there were dozens and

scores, yes, even hundreds of the veterans

for each soldier grave to be decorated.

Today, half a century after the peace, the graves are legion, and

those who would decorate them but a

handful.

How fast the "boys in blue" are passing!

In this year 1916 they are going

at a rate never before reached since

the war closed. The death roll of

February averaged 116 a day; 115 a

day was the average for March, and in

April it grew to 118.

Official records show that 2,272,408

men fought under the Stars and

Stripes in the Civil war, and that 349,

944 lost their lives before Lee surrendered.

How many of these remain alive today?

The records of the census office,

while perhaps not absolutely accurate,

may be taken as approximately authentic.

It is believed that since the act of May 11, 1912, granting a service

pension to every man who served at

least 90 days in the armed forces of

the United States during the Civil war,

no old soldier remains off the pension roll.

If, however, there are any not pensioned,

they certainly are few in number. The pension office rolls show

together with those whose remains were removed from trenches and pits on battle sites, were interred at the beautiful resting place that the government had set aside, and it seemed justly appropriate that unusual ceremonies should take place there.

The decoration of the graves concluded the day's lengthy program. Every mound was ornamented with bouquets, wreaths and flags and several memorials of unique design were erected at various intervals throughout the grounds. A signal gun fired by Dupont's battery announced that the day's work was over and benediction was then pronounced by Rev. B. Swallow, chaplain of the department of the Potomac.

The day was a beautiful one and it is estimated that between 35,000 and 30,000 people attended the services. All the departments of the general and municipal governments, the banks, courts and principal places of business were closed, to give all a chance of participating in the ceremonies. Simple exercises in keeping with the spirit of the day were also held at the Soldiers' Home, Oak Hill, Congressional and Glenwood cemeteries.

The amphitheater at Arlington was built in 1873 for the memorial day

## NATION QUICK TO ADOPT IDEA OF HONORING DEAD

ABOUT two years after the war between the sections of the country had ended it was observed that a few women of

Columbus, Miss., had decorated the graves in that vicinity with the choicest of spring's early blooms. This little act of thoughtfulness included Union as well as Confederate soldiers.

A New York newspaper published a notice of this occurrence and made a few remarks commending it.

From that humble beginning has sprung our great holiday of the decoration, which was formally established in 1868. At that time Adjutant General Chipman suggested to Gen. John A. Logan, commander in chief of the G. A. R., that the organization set a regular day on which to decorate the graves of the Union soldiers. May 30 was decided upon by General Logan, who urged the people of the nation to keep the day in every city, village and hamlet churchyard throughout the land. He offered no form of ceremony to be followed, but suggested to his comrades that they carry out such testimonials and services of respect as they deemed fitting and proper. In concluding he set forth the earnest hope that the observance which he inaugurated would be kept up from year to year as long as a survivor of the war remains.

On the first memorial day twenty-seven states joined in the celebration and the heroes' graves were strewn with flowers in 183 burying places.

In the following year, 1869, however, more elaborate preparations had been made and the program carried out at the national cemetery was one of the best in all the history of Decoration day. The bodies of thousands and thousands which were gathered from the battlefields of Virginia and Maryland,

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Barrett Building, Athena.

ESTABLISHED 1865

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